The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 12th, 1864.

☞ We have several communications on hand which we will publish if we can get them in type.

Good Meetings.

We attended good meetings since our last issue, at Marklesburg, Mapleton and Petersburg. There were other good meetings held in different parts of the county. The people are awake and are prepared to meet the white flag party with a bold front.—The demonstration at Petersburg on Saturday night was a grand affair. The ladies of West and Barree made a handsome display.

We regret to learn that Lieut. Geo. C. Wilson, of Alexandria, of the 2d Pa., heavy artillery, was taken prisoner at the battle near Chapin's farm on the 29th of September. George is one of the fourteen brave boys from this office who have shouldered the musket to fight the rebels, and we hope he may soon be exchanged that he may again be in the front ranks dealing death and destruction to traitors.

A "Greenback" well Invested.

A year ago several journals united in recommending their readers to invest a Dollar "Greenback" in securing that very excellent Journals for the HOUSEHOLD (including the Little Ones,) for the GARDEN, and for the FARM, called the *American Agriculturist*. We believe all who were thus led to subscribe, have been much more than satisfied. They have received the 23d Annual Volume of the *Agriculturist* which is full of good things useful, pratical, and entertaining; and recently the Publisher has sent out to each of his subscribers applying, a present of a plant of one of the most remarkable Strawberries that has ever been brought out. These plants, when sold by the only other person having them, bring readily 75 cents each. So the Greenback invested last year has certainly *paid well*. All we have now, to say is, *let all others go and do likewise*. —Notwithstanding the present advance in cost, the Publisher still offers to take subscribers at $1 a year, up to the middle of Nov., or from now to the end of 1865 (fifteen months) for $1,15. And still further, he offers one of the remarkable Strawberry Plants, sent free and post-paid, to every new subscriber who encloses five cents extra for oil cloth, packing, and postage on the plant.—Our advice to all is, send the Dollar (or the $1,13,) and the extra five cents, at once to Orange Judd, Publisher of the *Agriculturist*, at 41 Park Row, New York City, and get the paper etc. You will get a most beautiful, well illustrated, practical paper, and the cheapest one in the country, and one that will many times repay its cost by the useful information it gives, to say nothing of the extra Strawberry Plant, etc. TRY IT.

Watches, Fine Jewelry, Solid Silver-Ware etc., of a superior quality, advertised in this issue by Henry Harper, 520 Arch Street, Philadelphia.—Reader give him a call.

MARRIED,

On the 27th in Morris township, by Peter Lippery, Esq., Jas. A. Haslett to Miss Josaphine Calwell.

DIED,

On Saturday, the 2d inst., of Apoplexy, at he residence of her brother, John Saxton, in Canton, Ohi , Mrs. Rebecca Peightal, in the 68th year of her age.

She was a native of Huntingdon, Pa., a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She lived but 25 hours after receiving the stroke, but from her long faithfulness in serving her Savior, we are assured she did not pass off as those who have no hope.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.
☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 19, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.
Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,
Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods a
D. P. GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES OWN

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Michael Hawn, dec'd.
Letters of administration, on the estate of Michael Hawn, late of Brady tp., Huntingdon county dec'd; having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. HAWN, Adm'r.
Oct. 10, '64. 6t. *

VALUABLE MINERAL ORE RIGHT
AT
ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the following described Mineral Ore Right, will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,
On Thursday, 10th November next,
a part of the Real Estate of ISAAC FISHER, dec'd.

Mineral Ore Right in a tract of land containing one hundred and seventy five acres, more or less, adjoining the Juniata River and the Turnpike road, and bounded by lands formerly of one Wertz, lands formerly belonging to the Kelly family, Vandevander's and Jack's Mountain, being formerly the property of Absalom Plowman, and situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

ALSO.—The Mineral Ore Right in two tracts of land, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county; one called the "Mountain Survey," and the other called "the House-Tract" adjoining each other, being both now lately in the possession and ownership of Moses Swoope.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale.
THOS. P. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r., of Isaac Fisher, dec'd.
Oct. 10, '64. ts.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN,
April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,
Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of
Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,
and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.
All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been hereto fore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.
☞ New Goods received daily.
ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.
NOW
FOR
BARGAINS
Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;
And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondling low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.
We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a
NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon April 27 '64.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!
Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Ist Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.
THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.
FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.
A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.
We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandize.
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.
WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.
PLASTER! PLASTER!!
WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.
SALT! SALT!
WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.
FISH. FISH.
20 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "
Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers. also offered.
SUMAC. SUMAC.
WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired
FLAX. FLAX.
THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.
Dec 16, 1863.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.
JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.
Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linings Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.
Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1864.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.
THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.
ap27,1864 E. O. COLDER & CO.

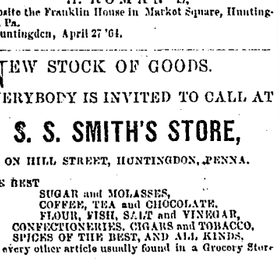
J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM
NEW FIRM.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the Foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.
We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron
Manufactory
HUNTINGDON, PA.
THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
which they will sell wholesale and retail.
Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.
They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia
Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves
Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.
☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.
april9-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

1864. 1864.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Pure Alcohol, Glass and Putty, &c., &c.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl 13, 1864

UNIVERSAL
CLOTHES WRINGER!
WARRANTED WITH COG WHEELS!


No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $14,00
No. 1½ *Medium* " " 12,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 10,00
No. 2½ " " " 9,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 8,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 20,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand. } 20,00
No. 22. *Large* " { to run steam or hand. } 30,00
Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.
ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.
"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shafts slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.
Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.
No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.
J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.
July 27, 1864.

HOUSE-KEEPERS, ATTENTION!
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER; in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb1,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Ellen O. Logan, dec'd.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of Ellen O. Logan, late of Shirley tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.
EDWARD ZUERNER, Adm'r.
Oct. 5, '64. 6t.*

WANTED:
A Saddler, a good Farrier, and a Blacksmith for Co. M, 19th Pa. Cavalry. Any person wishing to enter the army and serve in either of the above capacities, can upon making application to the Pro Marshal, be mustered into the service, receive the Government and Local bounties and be forwarded to the regiment.
S. L. BUYETT, Capt. 19th Pa. Cav.
Memphis, Tenn. Oct. 5, '64. 3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Pleasant Green, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the estate of Pleasant Green, late of Oneida tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment.
HENRY WILSON, Executor.
Sept. 14, '64. 6t.

TRIMMINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WM. MENCKE & BROTHER
No. 509 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A fine assortment of Ladies Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Bugle Gimps, Shawl Borders, &c.
Importers of real Berlin Zephyrs, Embroideries, Saxony Yarns, Knit Hoods, Fancy Goods, &c., at the lowest prices.
Sept. 14, '64. 3m.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.
PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION
TO BE HELDON
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1864.
Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 11th day) of October, 1864, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:
One person to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, and Cambria, in the House of Representatives.
Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Centre, Blair, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry, in the State Senate, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Two persons to represent the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata, in the House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
One person to fill the office of county Commissioner of Huntingdon county.
Two persons to fill the office of Director of Poor of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of District Attorney of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of county Surveyor of Huntingdon county.
One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.
In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid special election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:
1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.
2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.
3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.
4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.
6th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.
6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.
7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Canfman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west 66 the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.
8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.
9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.
10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.
11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.
12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.
13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.
14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by Alexander Gwin) in said township.
15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.
16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.
17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.
18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Rhines, in Orbisonia.
19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.
20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.
21st district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.
22d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.
24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main road from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and down up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.
25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.
26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house in the borough of Petersburg.
27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.
28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrell's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by C. Allmand, in said township.
I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting Justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."
Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions" and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 5th of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.
Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.
Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."
Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of Sept., A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 14, '64.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, such as New Mackerel, Hams, Side, Shoulders, Dried Beef, Cheese, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	Oct. 5.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11,50@12,00
Common and Superfine	$1 @6
Rye Flour	$8.00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $5.00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,85
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2,84
Rye	$1.83
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.70
Oats	.97
Barley	$ bu $1.25
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$14
Timothy	$6.50
Flaxseed	$3.70
Wool	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ?bbl	$11.50
Extra do ?cwt	5.75
White Wheat	2.25
Red Wheat	2.20
Rye	1.65
Corn	1.00
Oats	.75
Clover seed	15.00
Flaxseed	2.50
Dried Apples	2.00
Butter	.30
Eggs	.20
Lard	.25
Ham	.25
Shoulder	.20
Sides	.20
Tallow	.12

H. K. NEFF, M. D.
HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.
Huntingdon, Aug. 24, '64.

VALUABLE FARM
AT
PRIVATE SALE.
THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about
500 *ACRES*,
about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered. A considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.
A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.
Any information will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.
A. H. SHENEFELT.
Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.
The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:
Cromwell, " Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin, " Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell, " Friday, 7, Hollingertown.
Cass & Cassville, " Friday, Oct. 14, Cassville.
Clay, " Saturday, 15, Scottsville.
Springfield, " Monday, 17, Meadow Gap.
As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.
1. MORAL CHARACTER.—By the new form of certificate the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.
If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.
R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.
August 10, 1864.

Public Sale of Real Estate.
BY VIRTUE OF THE LAST WILL and Testament of Samuel Carothers, late of Shirley Township, dec'd, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,
On Friday, the 21st day of October
next, the well known and valuable MANSION FARM, late of said deceased, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining the Borough of Shirleysburg and the great road from Mount Union to Chambersburg; seven miles distant from the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union; containing
182 Acres and 82 Perches,
about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 55 acres are well set with clover; 25 acres are meadow—the remainder well timbered. The improvements are, a good LOG HOUSE, and double LOG BARN, with Sheds and other necessary outbuildings; a well of excellent water convenient to the house, and running water in the barn yard, as also in most of the fields. There are also on the premises about 50 grafted apple trees, besides a variety of other fruit trees common in this latitude.
Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms will be made known and due attendance given by
LEWIS CAROTHERS,
ABRAHAM CAROTHERS,
Sept. 14th, '64. 6t. Executors.

JUST RECEIVED AT LLOYD & HENRY'S, a large stock of Ladies' Dress Goods of the latest styles.
Sept. 7, '64. 4t. LLOYD & HENRY.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. may4'64

Pocket Knives.
A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE
By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, will be exposed at Public Sale on the premises, on
Thursday, 20th, day of October, next,
A Tract of land situate in Oneida tp., Huntingdon county, containing
112 ACRES,
more or less, about seventy five Acres of which are cleared. Known as the farm of Francis Jackson; having thereon erected a good story and a half plank dwelling house, with stone basement, a log bank barn, and other buildings; a good fruit bearing orchard, and excellent sugar camp are on the premises; also, a never failing supply of good water.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
HENRY WILSON,
Committee of Francis Jackson, (a lunatic,)
Sept. 21, '64.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor hereby gives notice that he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the money in the hands of George W. Johnston, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Dr. Robert Baird, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64. Auditor.

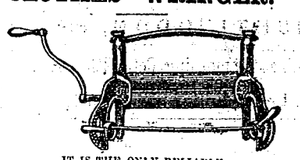
AUDITORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Robt. Duncan, dec'd.]
The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of James Keith, Admr., of Robert Duncan, dec'd., late of Hopewell tp., among those entitled, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
J. SEWELL STEWART,
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, '64. Auditor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Robert McCall, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Robert McCall, late of Penn tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated.
ANTHONY FORSHET,
JAMES McCALL,
Sept. 21, '64. 6t. Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—
[Estate of Joshua Green, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary upon the estate of Joshua Green, late of Barree tp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to Carmon T. Green.
JACOB C. MILLER,
ROBERT F. GREEN,
CARMON T. GREEN,
Executors
East Barree, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES G. STEWART,
BENJAMIN HARTMAN,
Executors.
Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. 6t. *

FLANNELS, WOOL PLAIDS, CASsimeres, Clothes, Kentucky Jeans, &c., at
Sept. 7, '64. 4t. LLOYD & HENRY.

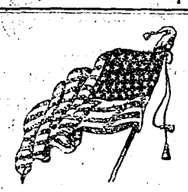
PUTNAM
CLOTHES WRINGER.

IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE
SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.
NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.
No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.
WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.
Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and in Australia. Agents wanted in every town, and in all parts of the world.
Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day.
No. 2, $6,00 No. 1, $

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 12th, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hale,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 W. Taylor,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Haliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

The Election.

Huntingdon county.—As far as we have been able to learn, the election went off quietly in this county yesterday. The returns indicate a majority of about 550 for the Union ticket in the county—a falling off of some three or four hundred from the Governor's majority last fall. This result has been brought about by the fact that a large majority of the men who have gone into the army during the year were Union votes. The army vote, if the men had an opportunity to vote on yesterday, will make our county majority all right. We do not feel the least discouraged—Lincoln will be elected—and rebellion will be crushed. Our whole county ticket is elected, and the same with our candidates for Congress, Senate and Legislature. Loyal men of Huntingdon county, up and at them again—your brave sons, fathers and brothers in the army call upon you to do your duty, and your whole duty.

Mifflin County.—This county gives Barker about 100 majority, and about 100 majority against the balance of the Union ticket.

Juniata County.—This county gives the rebel sympathisers about 400 majority.

Blair County.—This county gives the Union ticket about 400 majority.

THE STATE.—Telegraph dispatches claim for the Union party a gain of several Congressmen.

Allegheny County.—This county gives over 7,000 majority for the Union.

OHIO.—This State shows large Union gains over last year when Brough carried it by 100,000 majority, and gains of Congressmen.

INDIANA.—This State, very unexpectedly, has gone for the Union party, and a gain of at least two Union Congressmen.

12 o'clock, A. M.—We have delayed our issue until this hour for the purpose of giving as full returns as possible, but the news from the townships and from different parts of the State are so confused that we are unable to say what we my expect before the light of another day. The snakes and the "flat heads" are rejoicing, but their rejoicings will be but of short duration. Their friends in the rebel ranks may be deceived by their treason, but Grant and our noble army will finish the victory and forever blot out *all* enemies of our Government.

We will never surrender until the last rebel and the last rebel sympathizer is crushed out. Loyal men rush to the aid of your soldiers.

The bogus Democracy have remained at home to vote, their treason will not save them from utter defeat in November.

LATEST NEWS.

Glorious News—Victory by Sheridan—Cavalry Fight in the Shenandoah—Rebels driven from the field—Eleven Guns Captured, &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan has been received, giving particulars of the engagement:

STRASBURG, VA., Oct. 9, Midnight.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle, by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by Roper, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning, and finish this saviour of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. Gen. Custer, commanding the 2d cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the 1st cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five guns, and Custer captured six guns with their caisons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured 47 guns, ambulances, &c.—Among the wagons captured are the head quarters wagons of Roper, Lomax, Wickham, and Col. Holland.

The number of prisoners will be about 300. The enemy, after being charged by our cavalry, were broken, and ran. They were followed by our men, on the jump, twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry general. The eleven pieces captured to-day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works." P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Jeff Davis' Speech at Macon.

The Confederacy in adversity.—Two-thirds of the Rebel Army at home—Most of them absent without leave—Richmond's safety depends entirely on Early—Appeal for reinforcements.

The following melancholy speech, made by Jefferson Davis at Macon, Ga., Sept. 23, 1864, is extracted from the columns of the *Daily Macon Telegraph and Confederate* of Sept. 24:

LADIES AND GENTLEMAN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian who fought through the first revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril. What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication and retreat. Sooner or later he must; and when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absenters of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the wail of their suffering country women and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one, of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considerd Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochie. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one army, and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It is said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood.—Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Gen. Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a general did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he were not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that, when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have not the time to reply to them. You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they, too, can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything, to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom no commissioner of exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself white washed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to Executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conforring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg, and putting a cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that, if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

Freedom of Speech.

John Williamson, Esq., attempted to make a Union speech at Dudley, Carbon township, on Wednesday evening last, but the freedom shriekers determined that he should not be heard and he was compelled to surrender to the mob. We learn that several of the most intelligent of the opposition became disgusted with the conduct of the mass of the party there and openly declared that they would keep such company no longer. The mob was composed of material such as give large majorities for the candidates of the bogus Democratic party.

Presents.

We neglected in our last to mention some interesting facts. We received at the Mass Meeting a beautiful bouquet from Miss Davis of West, and one from Miss Coplin of Porter, and one from a young lady at Steffy's, Jackson township. Also several specimen apples from Mr. Wm. Geisinger, and Mr. Silas Yocum, of Juniata, as fine fruit as we ever saw, and specimen of large Union potatoes from Sheriff Johnson, raised in the upper end of Jackson township. Our thanks to all.

PIC NIC.—The G. R. S. School of this place had a pic nic on last Saturday, at McCahan's grove. There was a good turn out of parents and children, and all supplied with baskets well filled with refreshments. Although the day was cool, it was enjoyed by all present, and especially by the young folks.

Pendleton's Votes.

He voted against the bill to provide increased revenue from imports, etc., which passed the House, Aug. 2, 1861; yeas 89, nays 39.

He voted against the bill to provide internal revenue, support the Government, and pay interest on the public debt, passed April 8, 1862; yeas 126, nays only 15; among the latter such patriots as Kerrigan, Voorhees and Vallandigham, but the vast majority, even of Democrats, voting for the bill as essential to carry on the Government. Impelled by the samo motive of hostility to the war, Pendleton voted against the Internal Revenue Act of 1864, against the Tariff Act of 1864, against the bill to tax insurrectionary districts, and against the Treasury Note act of February 6, 1864.

Consistent in his friendship to all the open friends of rebellion, Pendleton was one of the twenty who voted against the resolution censuring Harris of Maryland, for treasonable language on the floor of the House.

June 30, 1864, he voted for Le Blond's proposition for an armistice and commissioners; the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia then actively going forward.

He declared by his vote on the 18th of January, 1864, as he had in his speech cited, that he does not believe in the right to crush the rebellion. Mr. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, offered this preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A most desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its utter and absolute extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, crush it, and forever destroy it.

This passed with but sixteen nays; among them, Harris, Long, *Pendleton*, Voorhees and Fernando Wood.

Three resolutions were offered in the House, Dec. 17, 1863. The first declared for the prosecution of the war. Pendleton voted squarely in opposition to it—64 other Democrats with him. The second resolution was as follows:

"That we hold it to be the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men; and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in the crushing out of the rebellion, and bringing the leaders thereof to condign punishment."

This resolution was agreed to, yeas 153, nays 1, Harris, of Maryland. *Mr. Pendleton dodged the vote*, although he had just voted on the preceding resolution, and appears immediately afterwards voting on the next.

THIS picture of the national sacrafice invited by General McClellan is vivid and striking. It is by the venerable and eloquent Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky:

Now, for God's sake, and for your country's sake, look at it. Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars; after spiling the blood of a million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1,500 miles in length by six hundred in breadth, we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and a majority of them under our control; we have every stronghold taken from them, except Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and, notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrace ourselves to the latest generation of mankind, to sacrafice everything we have fought for, and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free government is worthless; that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in Heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be choked until he becomes a penitent and better man.

Chicago Sentiments.

Much has been written and said of the barefaced and revolting treason exhibited by many of the actors in the Chicago Convention, in their street harangues during its session. One of the editors of the Rochester *Democrat* gives the following statement of what he saw and heard at one of the out-door meetings of the modern Democracy, which made Chicago hideous during the continuance of the late Convention:

I can recollect hearing, during four days of almost incessant speech making—not less than one hundred and twenty speeches having been made in that time—only two loyal utterances. One was the resolution of that respectable old gentleman whose senility may be a partial excuse for his inconsistency, Amos Kendal, affirming that the Union must be maintained at all hazards, which proposition was instantly kicked under the table. The other was the interjectional interruption of a speaker at the Richmond House by a man in the crowd, who declared that he was a Democrat, but that the draft was legal and he would join Old Abe in helping to enforce it. He was knocked down with a loaded cane—and then carried off by the police as a disturber. In half the speeches that were made the crowd was called upon, if they had any manhood left, to band together with arms in their hands to resist the draft and not allow it to be enforced.

Such sentiments were responded to with yells of defiance, and cries of "We will!" "We will!" They were instructed that if arrested by a United States officer, for whatever offence, they were to resist him to the death. And they screamed, "We will do it!" "Kill the soldiers!" "D—— the hirelings!" They were taunted with being mean, low-bread cowards, because they had submitted to a draft, and supported the war for the Union.—They answered with a vow never to repeat the folly. All the leaders west of the Alleghanies, and Wood, Van Allen and Rynders, of this State, Bill Eaton, of Connecticut, and others of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, made the most incendiary of speeches, evidently intended to rouse the people to open rebellion, calling Mr. Lincoln a traitor and usurper; Jeff Davis a christian gentleman; the Federal soldiers mercenary minions; the rebels an oppressed and injured people fighting for their rights.

"*I call Jeff. Davis my President*," exultingly exclaimed Dr. Allen, a Democratic speaker, at the Sherman House, "for he is a christian and a patriot; he conducts war on civilized methods; he is fighting for liberty, and he has my sympathy and affection, and if it were not for my property he should have my personal allegiance," and the diabolical sentiment was received with three cheers from two acres of people.

"War is disunion," shouted a speaker on Tuesday evening from the balcony of the Tremont, "and may God in his goodness keep me from ever rejoicing at another Confederate defeat!" and Pendleton—candidate for the Vice Pres.—stood by, and at the close shook the traitor's hand warmly in congratulation. "I tell you," said a speaker at the Richmond, "you need not expect to have peace *in any event*. Do not cherish that delusion, for if you elect your candidate, Lincoln will not give up the reins of government, and you will have to march to Washington and inaugurate your man at the point of the bayonet. And if you are beaten, you will have war here at the North, for the people will not tolerate four years more of the imbecile and felon now in the White House."

He urged the people to prepare for "free ballots and free bullets"—to prepare to fight to inaugurate their candidate if they elect him, and, if beaten, to march to overthrow the military despotism at Washington. And again his audience of traitors responded defiantly "We will do it!" "If we've got to fight, we'll fight Old Abe!" I went to the balcony and inquired the speaker's name, and he told me it was Trainor, and that he presided over the State Convention in Ohio that nominated Vallandigham for Governor. I could not help asking myself, with a shade of apprehension, what is in the future, and towards what are we gravitating, when such sentiments are received by the great Democratic party not only without dissent, but with uproarious applause?

Now, to show how fully and completely is the accord between the bogus Democratic party of the North and the rebel leaders of the South, read the following from a late number of the Richmond *Examiner*.

The South is to act the controlling part in the Northern election. The issue of November is to be decided by the armies in Virginia and Georgia. Lincoln's whole hope of re election begins and ends in military success. Without some decided achievements by Grant or a destruction of the Georgian army by Sherman, every State in the North will vote against him, except Vermont and Massachusetts. The *onus* of success is with him. The success must not be moderate, but great enough to promise a decisive influence in securing the objects for which he is conducting the war.

If he fails to accomplish something worthy of the great exertions he has made in the campaign, he will be beaten at the polls, and the new party will succeed to power which will sheathe the sword and hold out the olive branch. The South is fighting for peace, and peace alone. She is resisting aggression, she aims neither at the conquest nor humiliation of her adversary. For the first time who in four years is there a prospect of securing this long and arduously sought desideratum. All the powerful inducements which have nerved her to the struggle for four years, are now concentrated in the space of two months. The administration at Washington will put forth all its power and energy for effecting by November the purpose which it has so eagerly endeavored to compass during the preceding stages of the war. It is not merely hatred towards us which now inspires its members; to this powerful motive they now have added the desire of prolonging their power, and overthrowing adversaries whom they hate even more intensely than they do ourselves. Our policy is emphatically to stand on the defensive and risk nothing; but at the same time, it is more important than ever that we should bring every resource into requisition, and employ all the vigilance and activity of which we are capable.

The Source of Copperhead Inspiration.

[*From the New York Times.*]

Benedict Arnold, on the 20th day of October, 1780, issued the following proclamation to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood?

Your country once was happy, and had the proffered *peace* been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel that would have set the interests of Great Britain and America in a true light, and cemented their friendships.

I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainments of *peace, liberty, and safety*, the first objects in taking the field.

What is America but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? But what need of argument to such as feel infinitely more misery than tongue can express? I give my promise of most affectionate welcome to all who are disposed to join me in measures necessary to close the scenes of our affliction, which must increase until we are satisfied with the liberality of the mother country, which still offers us protection and exemption from all taxes but such as we think fit to impose upon ourselves.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

OCTOBER 20, 1780.

The traitor here makes *eight* points against the Continental Congress and Washington, the Commander-in-Chief.

First, That freedom of speech and of the press has been taken away.

Second, That property has been appropriated.

Third, That illegal imprisonments have been made.

Fourth, That odious conscriptions have been imposed.

Fifth, That peace, which might hav been had, was refused.

Sixth, That the first objects in taking the field have been abandoned.

Seventh, That the country has been deluged with blood, and made a land of widows and orphans.

Eighth, That it is necessary to join him, in order to close those afflictions and return to prosperity.

Now we defy any man to make out a more complete model of a Copperhead harangue in 1864. Take any of the set speeches, we care not which. Turn for instance to that made by Horatio Seymour in Milwaukee, an extract from which we published last Monday. His points are as follows, and we use his own words:

First, "The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us."

Second, "It is your property, the property of Northern tax-payors, which is confisticated."

Third, "Men have been torn from their families, and locked up in prison, and women too."

Fourth, "Men are told that they must leave their homes and devote themselves to war."

Fifth, "The policy of the Administration has placed hindrances in the way of Union."

Sixth, "The Administration has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of the country."

Seventh, "In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers?"

Eighth, "We nominated McClellan that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people."

Thus are the points made by Horatio Seymour against the Administration in 1864, identical, point with point, with those made by Benedict Arnold against Washington and the Continental Congress in 1780. We see precisely what Mr. Seymour meant when, toward the close of his speech, he asserted, "our views came from our fathers." They are the views which the Tory fathers, through their executor, Benedict Arnold, bequeathed to their Copperhead offspring.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Nov. 10, 1864.

MR. LEWIS:—You have requested your patrons to give you the local news of the county, or anything that would be likely to be of interest to your numerous readers. We do not pretend to writing for the public.—Perhaps you can make out what we mean. There was a circumstance took place in Philipsburg, Centre county, a few weeks ago that will be of interest to the loyal people of the county. Dr. Richards told Charles Reder, a returned soldier, that he was one of Lincoln's blood-hounds and a murderer, and that he, Richards, *would sooner cut his own mother's throat than to harm Jeff. Davis, or any person in the South.* This was too much for a soldier to stand. Charley knocked him down and gave him a sound thrashing. The gallant Dr. got out a warrent and came into Court as a deeply injured man. Charley consulted H. N. McAlister, who advised him as he had violated the law to submit to the judgment of the court and make a statement of the case. You know old McAlister is as sharp as he is loyal, and used his priviledge, as well as right, in cross-examining the Doctor, who admitted on his oath that he had said that he would sooner cut his mother's throat, than raise his arm to put down this infernal rebellion, or harm Jeff. Davis in his person. Is there anything more wanting to stamp eternal infamy on a man than such sentiments, much less sworn to in open Court? Surely any man who could entertain such sentiments, and none but such, could vote the Copperhead ticket or support the Chicago platform. If the Dr. or any of his Copperhead friends think themselves injured by this statement, they can have their redress before Judge Linn and his associates, where they *will* have justice done them whether they want it or not. I said Mr. Reder submitted to the court—he was fined five dollars and half the costs, and one of his loyal friends paid the whole bill. Fellow citizens, would you not rather be Charles Reder who served three years in the 5th Pa. Reserves than Dr. Richards. The Reserves distinguished themselves in many a hard fought battle and made themselves a name as lasting for patriotism and love of country as the hills and mountains amongst which they were born and raised, while that of Richard must go down to eternal infamy and disgrace more deep and damnning than that of Benedict Arnold.

The sentiments of Richards are not peculiar to himself, they belong to the whole copperhead ticket, but thank God the time is near at hand when the frosts of October and November will so chill them that no heat will ever warm them into life again.

J. M. L.

WE call attention to sale of valuable real estate of John Shaver, deceased, on the 22d inst.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 10TH ARMY CORPS, 10.15 A. M., Oct. 7, '64.

Major General Butler:

I have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank with great slaughter. The troops seemed to be Field's and Picket's division. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank.

The enemy seem to be entrenching on Darby road.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS VA., AND N. C., Oct. 7, 10.30 P. M.

Lieut Gen. U. S. Grant:

General Birney has regained Gen. Kautz's old position, and holds the enemy in the inner line of entrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with Weitzel on the left near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburg to-day. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners and a bloody field.

Gen. Gregg, commanding Field's division, is reported by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

WOODSTOCK, VA., Oct. 7, 9 P. M.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

I have the honor to report my command at this point. To-night I commenced moving back from Port Republic, and met Crawford at Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain in front of this point has previously been destroyed in moving back to this point. The whole country, from the Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over 400 head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 300 sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot make.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, *my engineer officer*, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocity all the houses within an area of five miles were burned. Since I came into the valley, from Harper's Ferry up to Harrisonburg, every train, every small party has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry, that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

Major-General John A. Dix, New York:

Reports have been received by this department from Gens. Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Burdridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation.

The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday—but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

WASHINGTON, October 10, 7:30 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

Since my dispatch of this afternoon, a fuller report has just been furnished by Gen. Grant of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgment of their heavy loss in general and field officers.

CITY POINT, Oct. 10—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our lines on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed 300 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler at 1,000.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th inst., in speaking of this battle, has the following:

"The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the advance. Among other casulties, we have to report Gen. Bratton, of South Carolina, badly wounded; Col. Haskell, of the 7th South Carolina infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Maj. Hasken, of the South Carolina artillery also wounded."

Rumor states that Gen Geary had been killed. Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever.

[Signed,] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Shenandoah Valley.

Opinions of the Charleston "Mercury" on Early's Expedition and his Defeats—Severe Criticism of the Rebel Military Policy.

Files of the Charleston (S. C.) papers, including those of the 28th ult., have been received here.

The *Mercury* contains a letter from Richmond admitting that "the situation" is serious. "Fisher's Hill," the correspondent says, "is the strongest position in the Shenandoah valley, and Early has been driven from that, and to insure deliverance we must call out and concentrate every available man."

The *Mercury* says: "When Early assumed the aggressive and crossed the Potomac into Maryland, we ventured to express the opinion that such a movement could produce nothing but evil to our cause. The subsequent burning down of Chambersburg, and the military flourishes about Washington, only confirmed our fears. Time has passed on, and now we see realized the fruits of this expedition. The army it raised is in the valley of Virginia before General Early. It has defeated him in two battles. Nor is this all. These two battles have added powerfully in the reinforcement of the draft now going on in that country, and will thus add tens of thousands more to our enemies in the field. To our comprehension it was clear that Early's expedition into Maryland was like that of General Longstreet to Knoxville. It was a part of that kind of policy which has continually clogged our success, and destroyed its fruits before they are realized.—It is this which has cost us the half of Georgia. General Hood was faithful to it when he sent all his cavalry away "and insured the fall of Atlanta."

The following recent words of Secretary Chase should be kept in momory against the day of election;

More majorities will not suffice. Large mrjorities will hardly be enough. We want and must have majorities so overwhelming and decisive as will extinguish every hope in the hearts of the chiefs of the rebellion, and in the hearts of all foreign and domestic sympathizers with rebellion, that the American people will ever consent to the dismemberment of the American Union, or to the re-establishment of the ascendency of the slaveholding oligarchy in the land of freedom.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, (1864,) to wit:

1. The Administration on account of Benjamin L. Neff, acting Executor of the last will of John Neff, late of West township, deceased.

2. *The supplemental account of Robert A. McNeal*, Trustee to sell the Real estate of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

3. The supplemental account of R. A. McNeal, acting Administrator of Jacob H. Miller, late of Union township, deceased.

4. The account of Daniel Teague, Administrator *de bonis non*, of David Graham, late of Dublin township, deceased.

5. The account of Livingston Robb, guardian of J. Easton, Wm. Wilson and Mary Alice Robb, minor children of Wm. D. Robb, deceased. Final so far as the said J. Easton & Wm. Wilson are concerned.

6. The Administration account of John Ridenour, Executor of the last will of John Ridenour, deceased, as filed by William E. Corbin, Administrator of the said John Ridenour, Executor as aforesaid, who died without filing an account of his Administration.

7. Administration account of William E. Corbin and Elizabeth Ridenour, Administrator's of John Ridenour, late of Juniata township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

8. The final account of Nicholas Cressovell, guardian of Francis Augustus Stewart, and Henrietta Jane Stewart, minor children of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

9. Administration account of James Johnston, Administrator of Nicholas Decker, late of Juniata township, deceased.

10. The partial, and also the final accounts of David Barrick, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of William Myton, late of West township, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Register's Office, Register.
Hunt. Oct. 10, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Monday, the 14th of November, A. D. 1864.

1. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of William Crofsley, deceased, set apart to his widow, Christiana Crofsley.

2. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Jacob Baker, late of Springfield township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Baker.

3. The inventory &c., of the goods and chattles which were of John B. McIlroy, deceased, set apart to his widow, Sarah McIlroy.

4. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Allison, late of Henderson township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Jane Allison.

5. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Thomas F. Stewart, late of West township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Stewart.

6. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Robert Hood, late of Penn township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Hood.

7. The inventory of the goods and chattles which were of Alexander Bell, late of Barre township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Bell.

8. The inventory and appraisement of the goods and chattles which were of Adam Stone, late of Hopewell township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Elizabeth Stone.

9. The goods &c., which were of Thomas Whittaker, late of Porter township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Catharine Whittaker.

10. The goods and chattles which were of Joshua Green, late of Barre township, deceased, set apart to his widow, Mary Green.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 12, 1864. Clerk.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Pursuant to an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Saturday, the 22d October, 1864,

the well-known Real Estate of John Shaver, deceased, late of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, to wit:

217 *ACRES AND* 116 *PERCHES*,

adjoining lands of John Price and others—on the great road leading from Chambersburg to Mount Union, and within four miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad; about 140 acres of which are cleared. The improvements are a large *FRAME HOUSE*, double Log Barn, with 2 Tenant Houses. A never-failing spring at the door, with several streams passing through the fields. There is an excellent Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Also a good Ore Bank on the place. The sale of this tract will take place at one o'clock.

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND IN SHIRLEYSBURGH BOROUGH.

Will be sold on same day, at 4 o'clock P. M., one lot of ground in the borough of Shirleysburg, adjoining the heirs of David Fraker, on the west side of Main street, having thereon a log weatherboarded House and Stable.

Also, at the same time and place, a SHOP and lot of ground adjoining Shirleysburg, lands of McGarveys, and road leading to Bell's Mills.

ONE LOT OF GROUND IN MT. UNION.

Also, on same day, at Mount Union at the house of Samuel Aults, at 10 o'clock A. M., one lot of ground, No. 15 on the diagram annexed to the report of sale of said lots made by the Guardian of the minor children of Wm. Shaver, deceased, confirmed August 18, 1856.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by judgment or bond and mortgage.

WM. H. LEAS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 12, '64. 5t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
(Estate of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd.)

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardian of John and Sarah W. Gallagher, minor children of Agnes Gallagher, dec'd., will expose to Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, 27th day of October

next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day. The undivided one-half (subject to an estate by courtesy in their father Richard Gallagh r,) of

111 Acres and 30 Perches of Land,

Situate in Tell tp., Huntingdon co unty, adjoining lands of James McNeal, Abram Bollinger, and lands late of Abram Hagey, with a Log House and Double Log Barn thereon erected, about 80 Acres of cleared land, the residue well covered with timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

CYRUS STINE, Guardian.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Hunt. co.
D. W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

N. B.—The whole interest of the owners of said Real Estate will be offered, so that the purchaser will get a complete title.

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, '64.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street
above 7th,
PHILADELPHIA.

I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of *FANCY FURS* for LADYS' and GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs was purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Huntingdon county and vicinity.

☞ Remember the Name, Number and Street!

JOHN FARRIRA,
718 ARCH Street, above 7th, South side,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ I HAVE NO PARTNER, NOR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN PHILADELPHIA!

Sept. 7, '64. 5m.

HENRY HARPER, No 520 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, has a large stock of

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SOLID SILVER-WARE,
Superior plated TEA SETS, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Oct. 12, '64. 4m.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

ON MIFFLIN STREET,

Informs the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity that she has again commenced the millinery business and is prepared to do all kinds of work to order, at prices to